Graphene quantum dots as selective fluorescence sensor for the detection of L-ascorbic acid and acid phosphatase in biological fluid via Cr(VI)/Cr(III)-modulated redox reaction

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Fig.S1 Fluorescence spectra of the GQDs in the presence of different concentrations of Cr^{3+} . The concentrations of Cr^{3+} were 0, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 35, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200,300,400 and 500 \Box mol L⁻¹, respectively. Inset: Plot of PL intensity of GQDs versus the concentration of Cr^{3+} (from 0 to 500 \Box mol L⁻¹). Tris-HCl buffer solution (10 mmol L⁻¹, pH 6.2) incubation for 10 minutes.



Fig.S2 PL excitation and emission spectra of the GQDs and UV-Vis absorption of Cr(VI).



Fig.S3 The influence of ionic strength on the quenching performance of AA to Cr(VI)-GQDs system.

Sensing system	Linear range (µmol mL ^{−1})	Detection limit (µmol mL ⁻¹)	Reference
CuInS ₂ quantum dots	0.25-200	0.05	1
Nitrogen-Doped Carbon Nanoparticles	0.2-150	0.05	2
CdTe/CdS/ZnS core/shell/shell QDs	8-100	1.8	3
Protein-modified Au nanoclusters	1.5-10	0.2	4
G-C ₃ N ₄ /Cr(VI) system	0.5-200	0.13	5
CQDs/AuNCs	0.15-15	0.105	6
GQDs/Cr(VI) as a redox active sensor	0.5-250	0.28	This work

Table S1. Comparison of reported fluorescent methods for AA detection with the present

method

Туре	Sensing system	Linear range (mU mL ⁻¹)	Detection limit (mU mL ⁻¹)	Reference
Colorimetric	Au-NPs incubating with NaCl	600-7000	600	7
Electrochemistry	Planar Chip Biosensors for Potentiometric Immunoassay	0.01–4.3	0.01	8
	Anionic water soluble polyfluorene derivative	0-28nM	4nM	9
Fluorescence	Cationic conjugated polyelectrolyte (PPE4+)	0-20nM	0.17nM	10
	Cationic squaraine (SQ) dyes	0-533nM	4.9nM	11
	Carbon Quantum Dots	18.2-1300	5500	12
	Cr(VI)-GQDs/AAP system as a redox active sensor	0.02-3 (0.084- 13nM)	0.0089 (0.037nM)	This work

Table S2. Comparison of performance of different methods for ACP detection

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